Identifying spatially rare deep sea coral communities in the Gulf of Maine (NW Atlantic)

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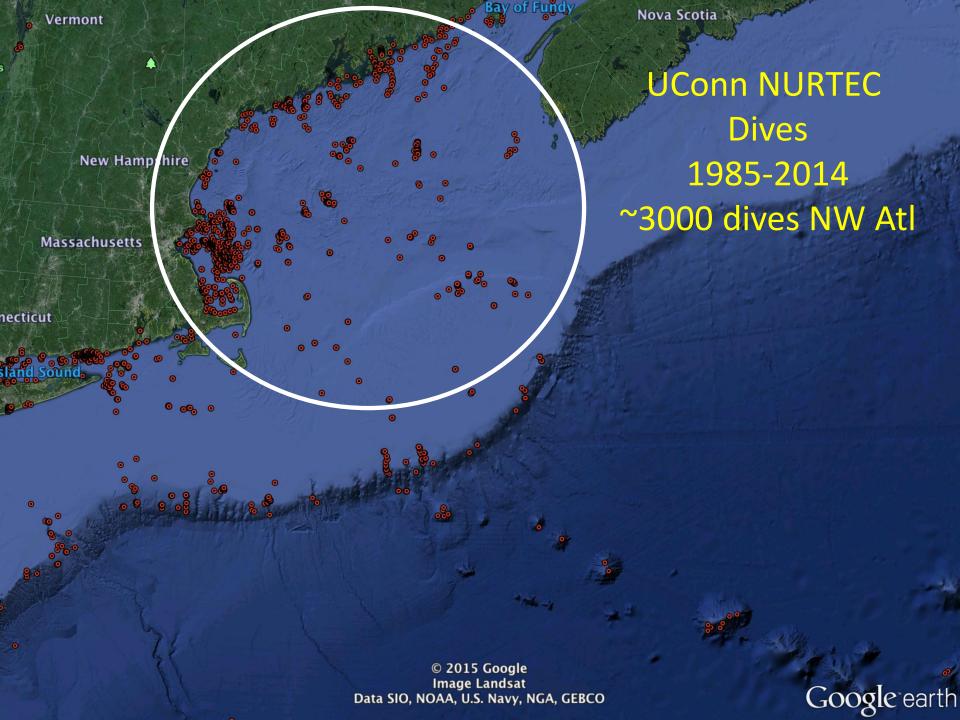
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⁶NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, National Systematics Laboratory

- "A significant part of the problem regarding conservation of deep-water corals ... is the lack of a comprehensive knowledge about the distribution of ... coral taxa in this region.
- "... however, ... along the American east coast deep-water corals have been known since at least 1862 when Verrill documented the presence of a *Primnoa* "on Georges Bank" (Verrill 1862).
- "Wigley (1968) described Paragorgia as a <u>common</u> <u>component of the gravel fauna of the Gulf of Maine</u> and stated that representative gravel faunas occurred on "Cashes Ledge, parts of Great South Channel, the northeastern part of Georges Bank, western Browns Bank, Jeffreys Ledge, and numerous other smaller banks in the Gulf of Maine region."

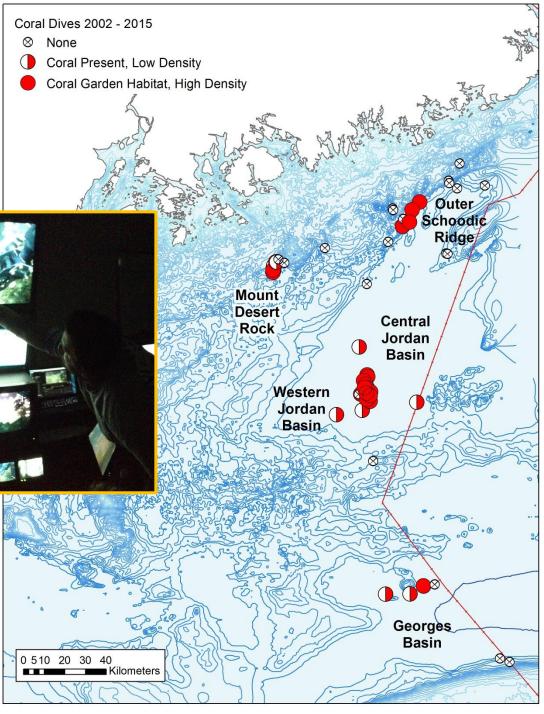
Watling & Auster 2005

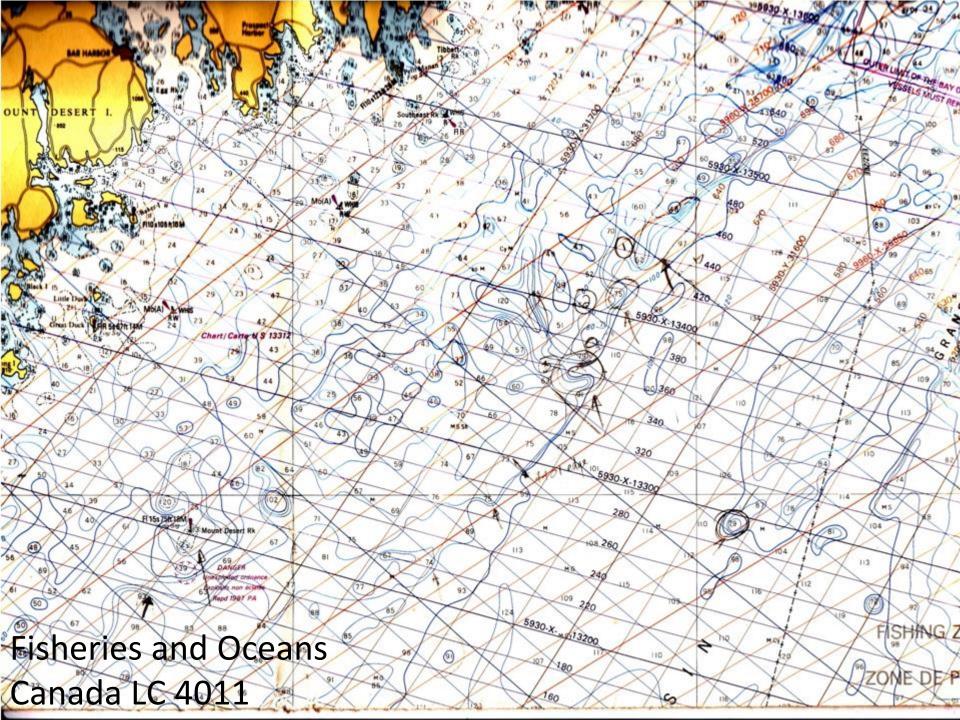


We came
We saw
We made a map!



"Coral garden"
habitat =
0.1 colony m-2
(sensu ICES 2007).





2002-03 Surveys - Mount Desert Rock & Western Jordan Basin Areas



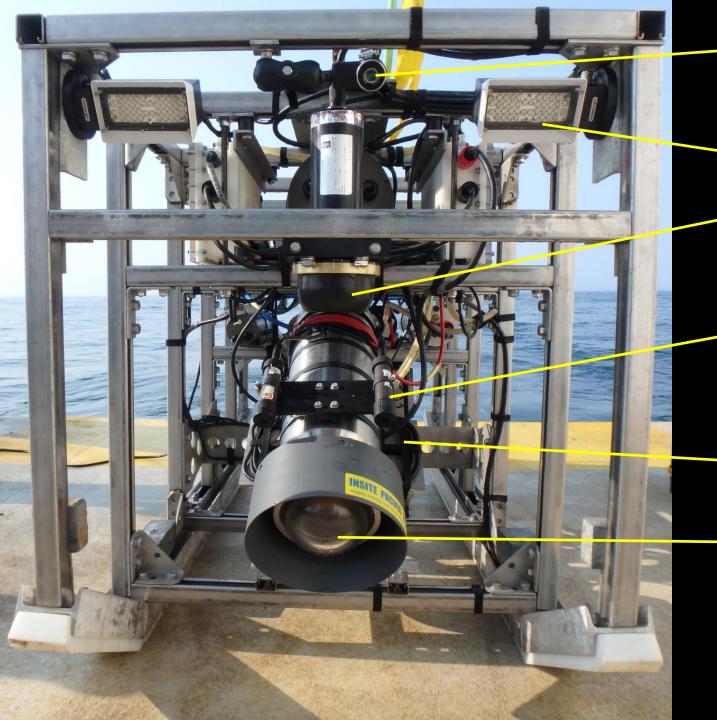
67° 52 W 67° 51 W 67° 50 W 67° 49 W 67° 48 W 67° 47 W 67° 46 W 67° 45 W 67° 44 W

Goals of 2013-15 Gulf of Maine Surveys

- Delineate spatial extent of DSC habitats proposed management areas.
- Characterize DSC community structure/composition.
- Document co-occurring species (esp. of economic imp.).
- Collegions for taxonomy, reproduction, age/growth,
 population/genetics
- Documentianthopogenic impacts.
- Use results to directly inform NEFMC DSC management

alternatives process.





Pilot SD Video Camera

LED light

Sector-Scanning Sonar

> Paired Parallel Lasers (20 cm)

Controlled Tilt Unit

HD Video Camera

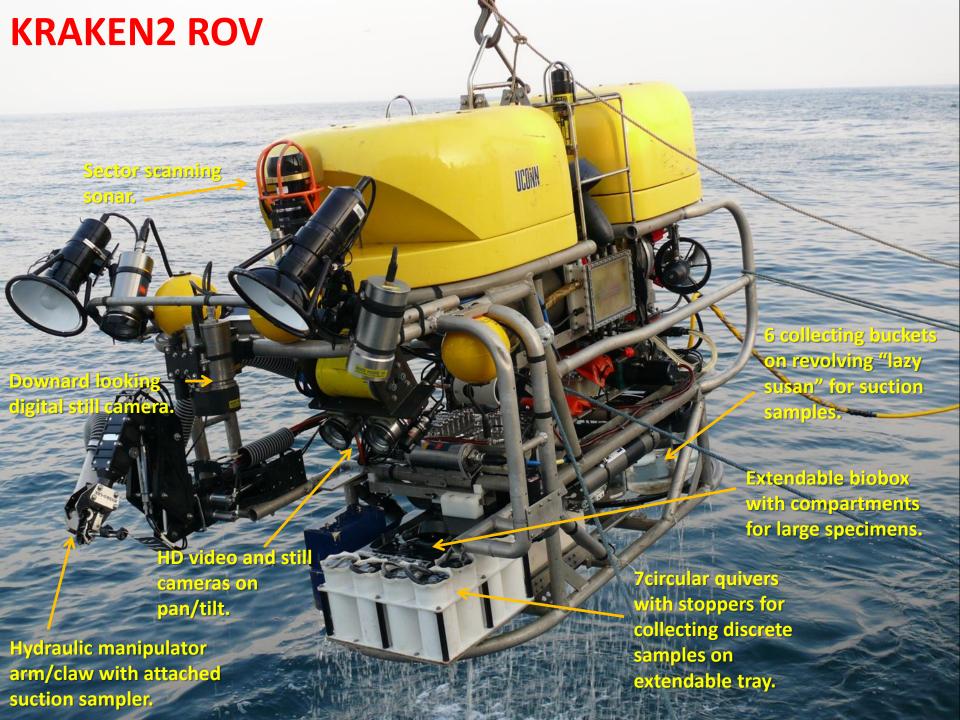


Paired Thrusters HMI Lights & Electronic Flash on Tilt Unit

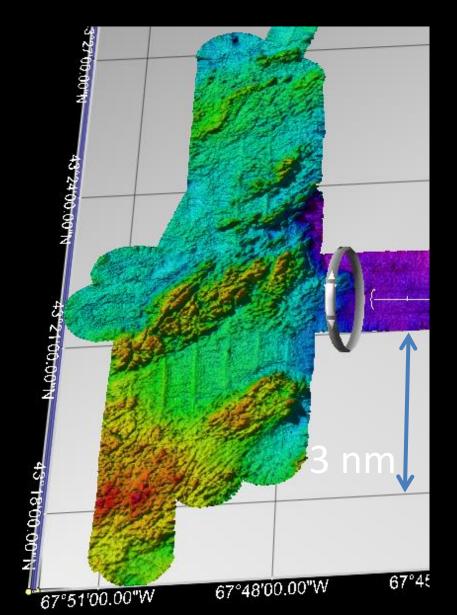
HD Video
Camera &
Paired Parallel
Lasers

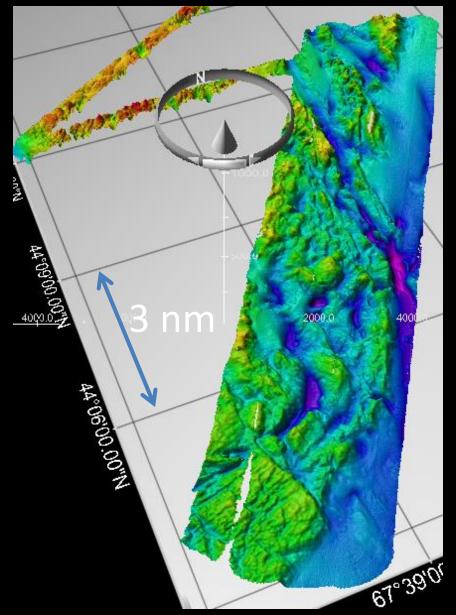
Protective Frame and Trim Ballast CTD SBE 19

Digital Still Camera

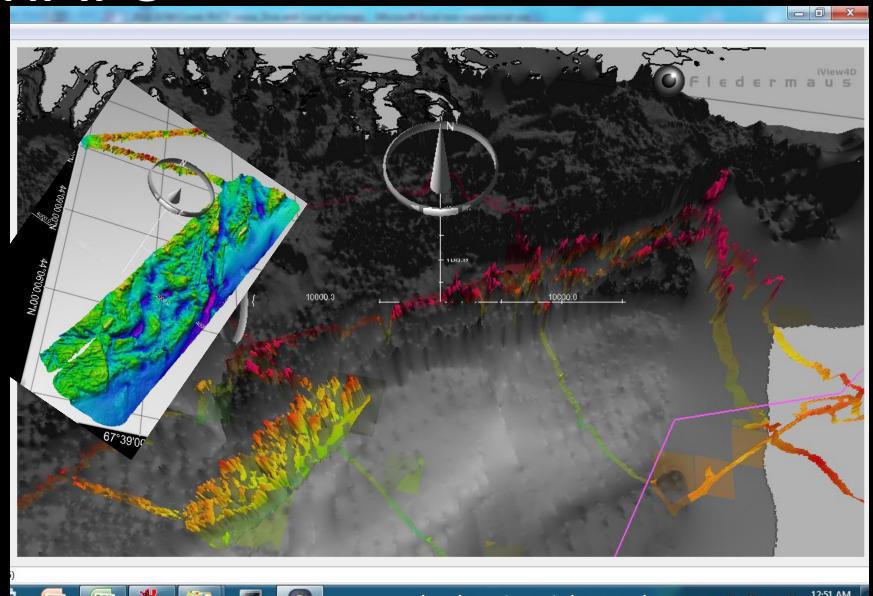


MAPS 2013 – Existing bathymetric maps 2014 – New multibeam of primary areas





MAPS 2015 – Combined bathy with models







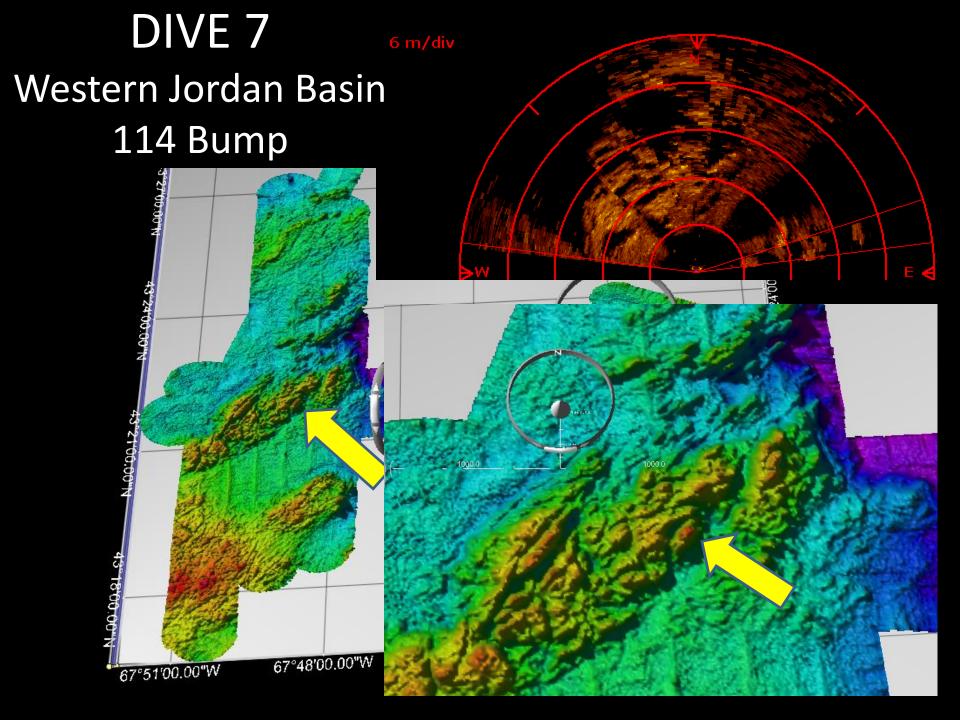


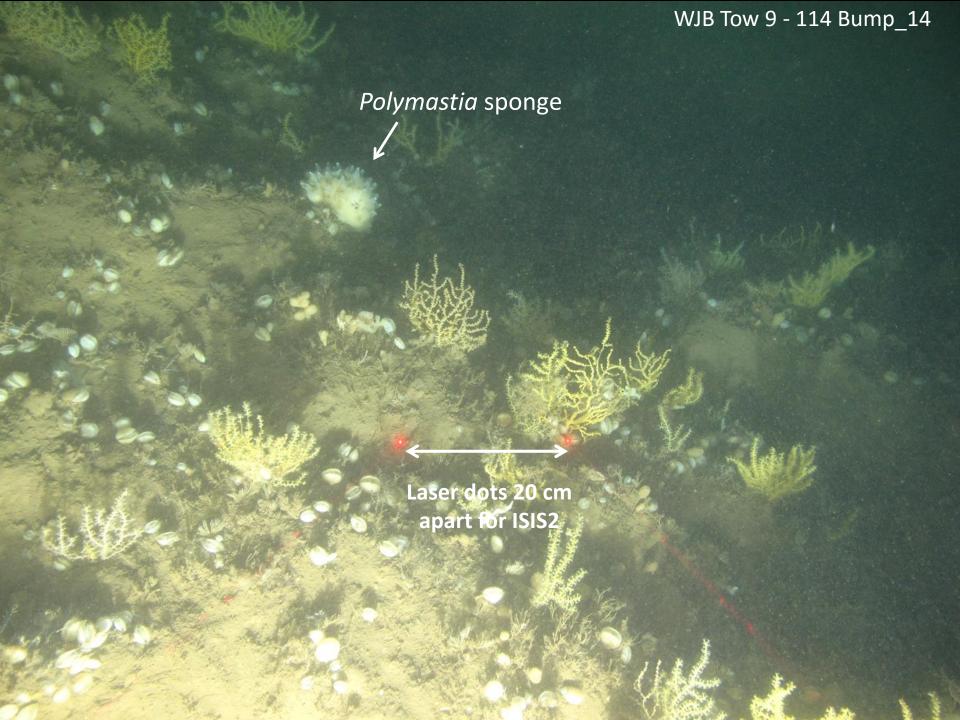




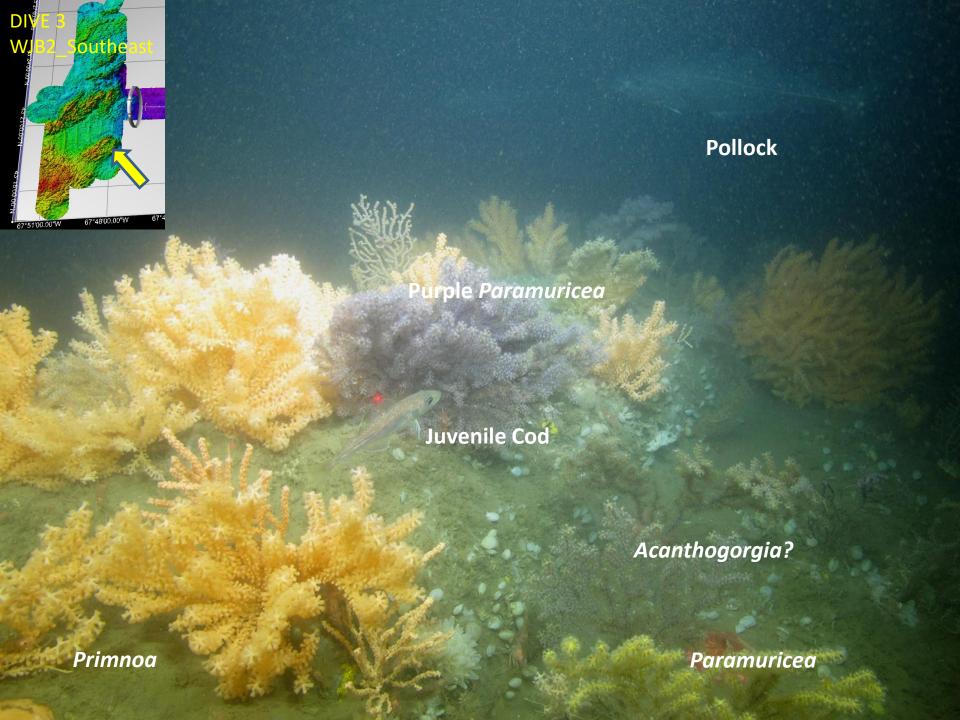




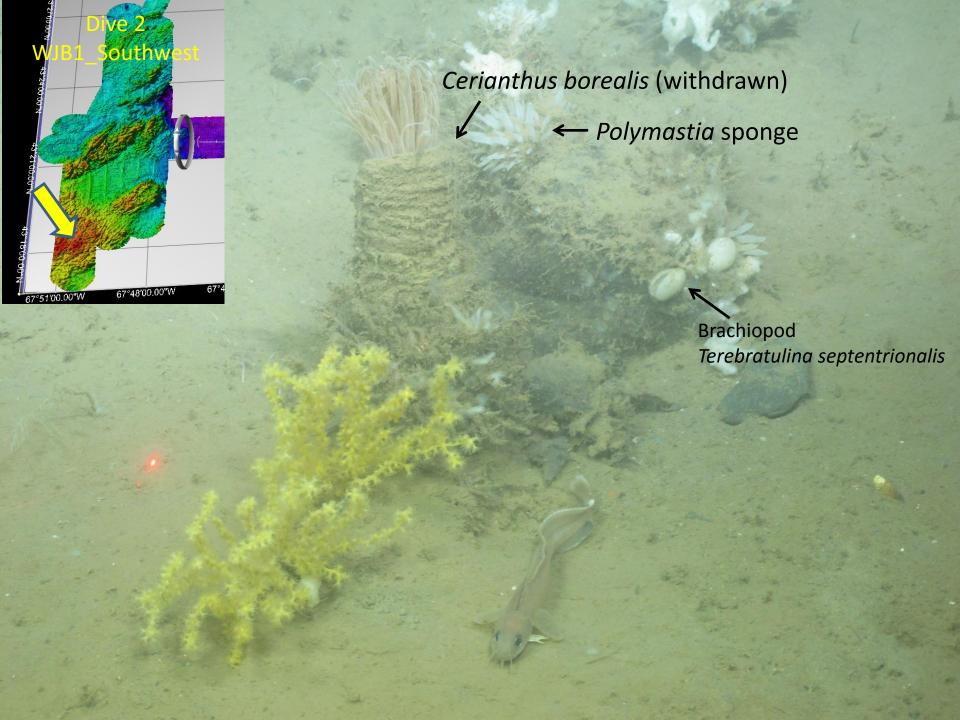


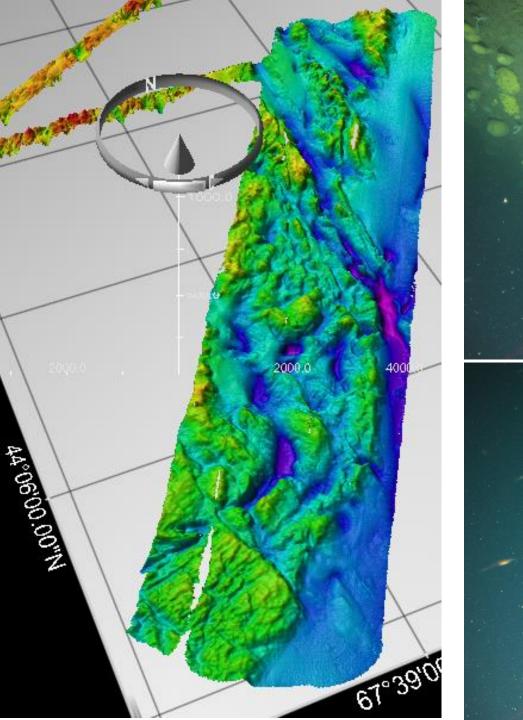












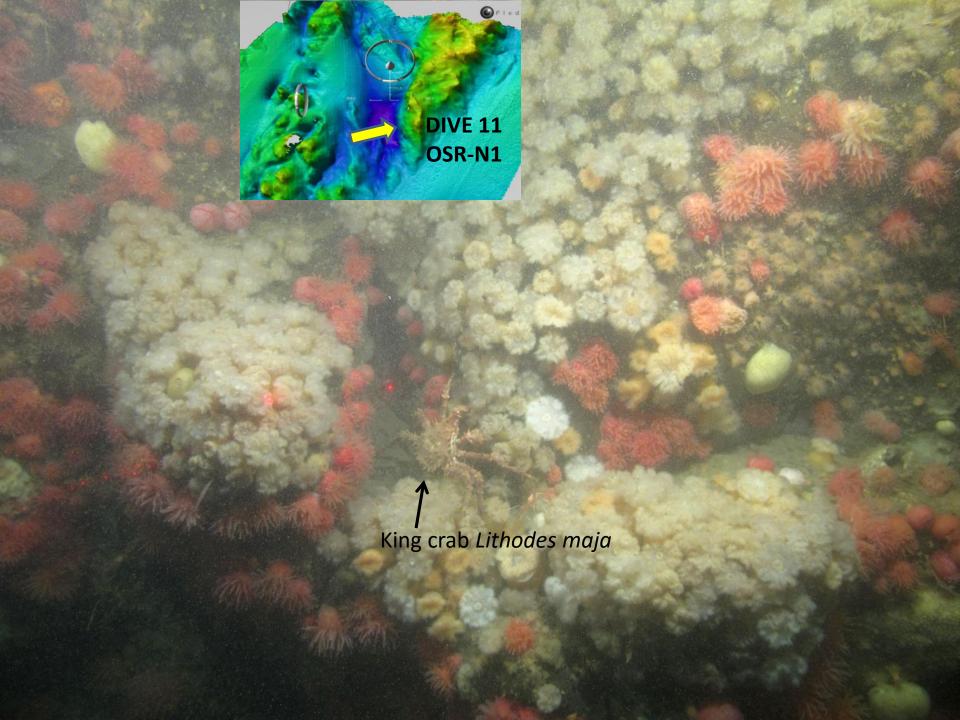


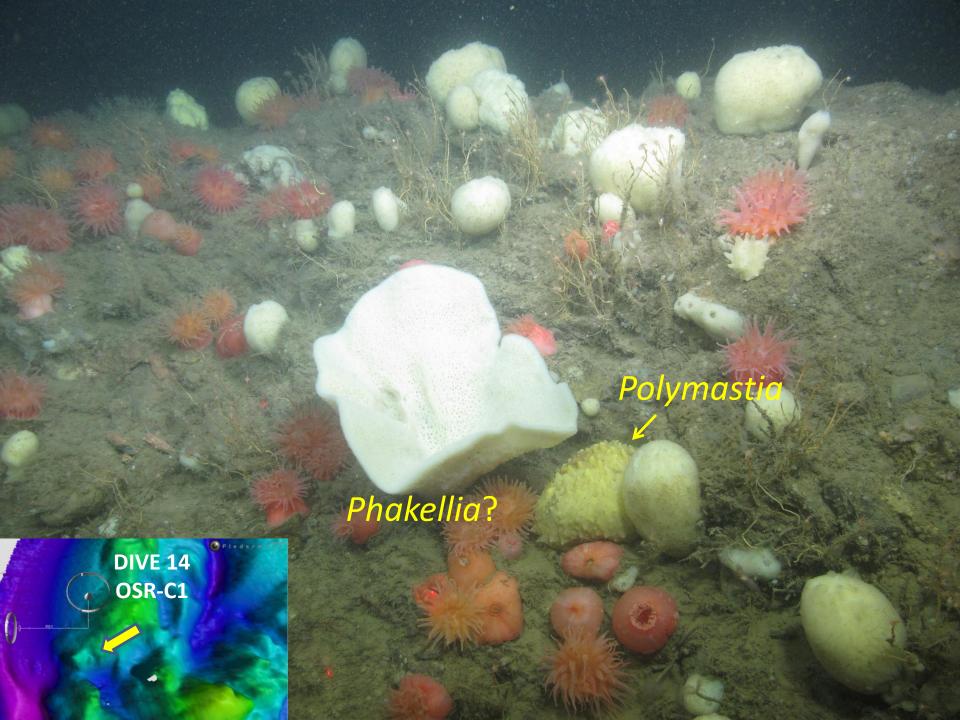




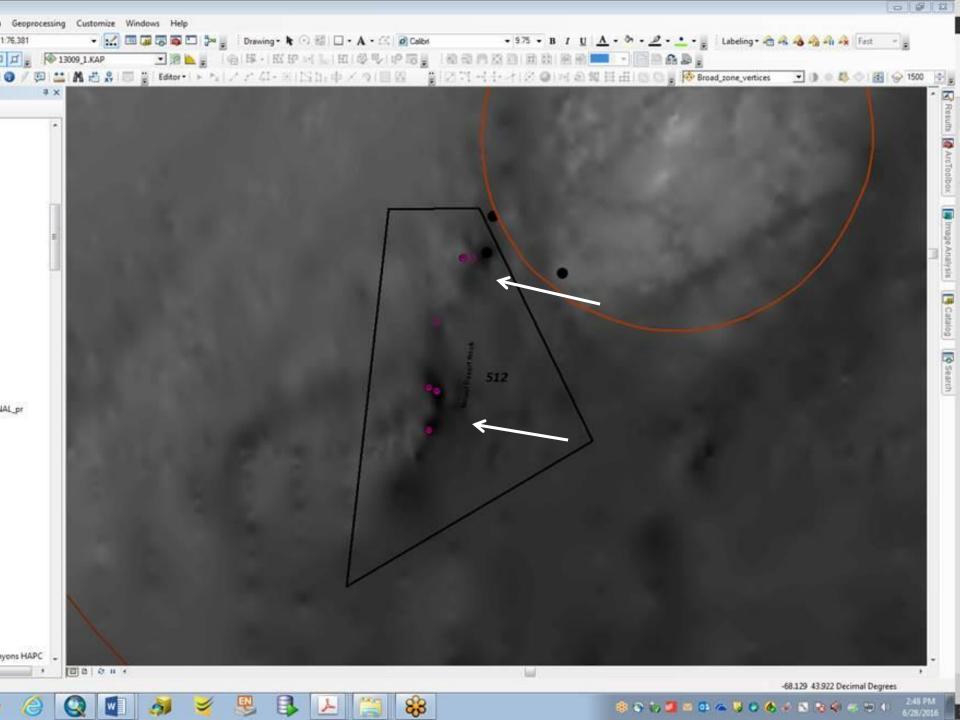














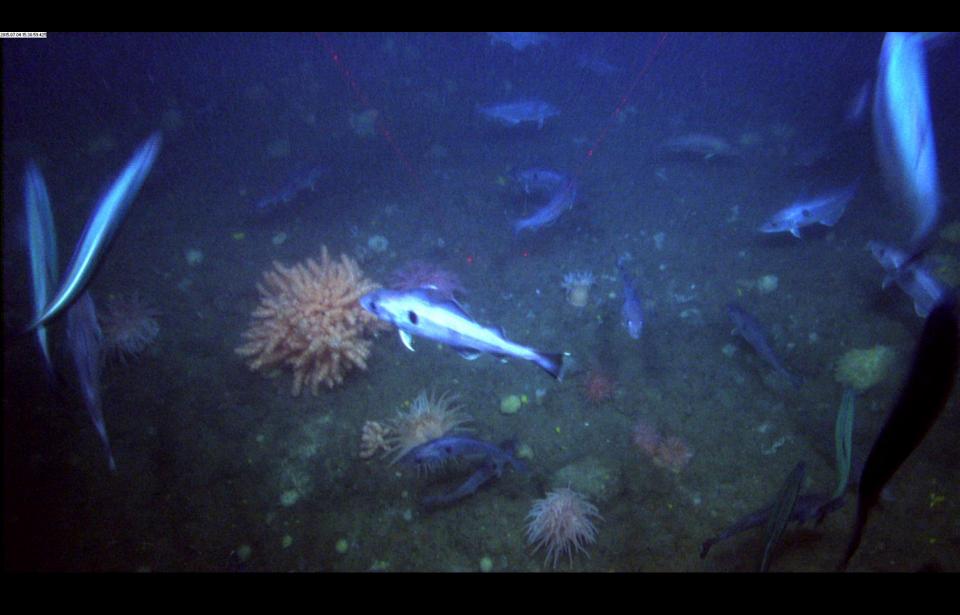


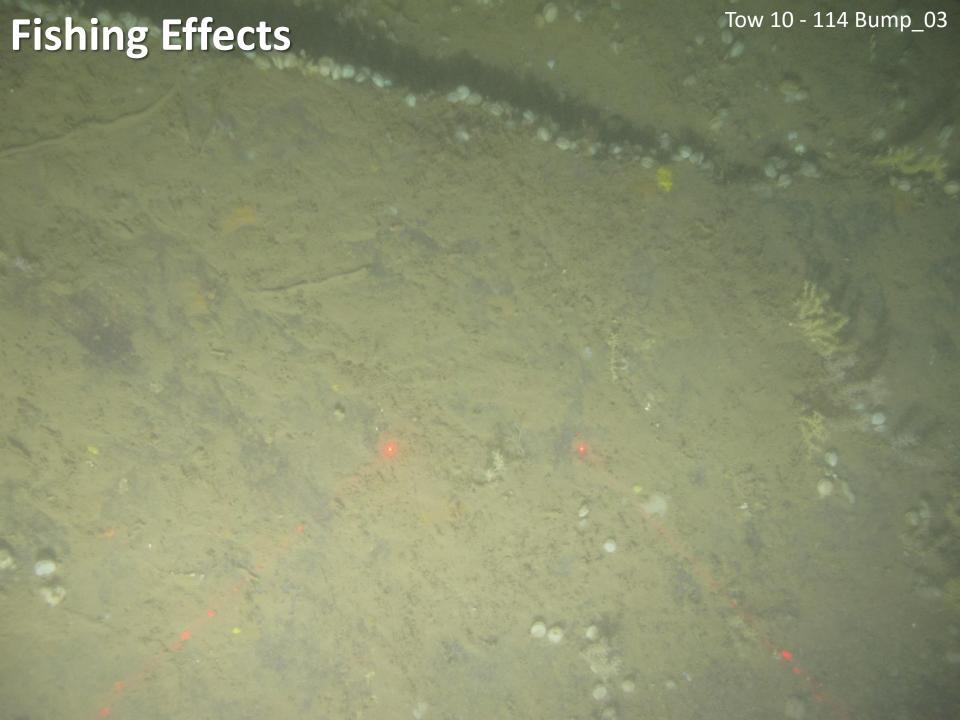
Lindenkohl Knoll Tow 17

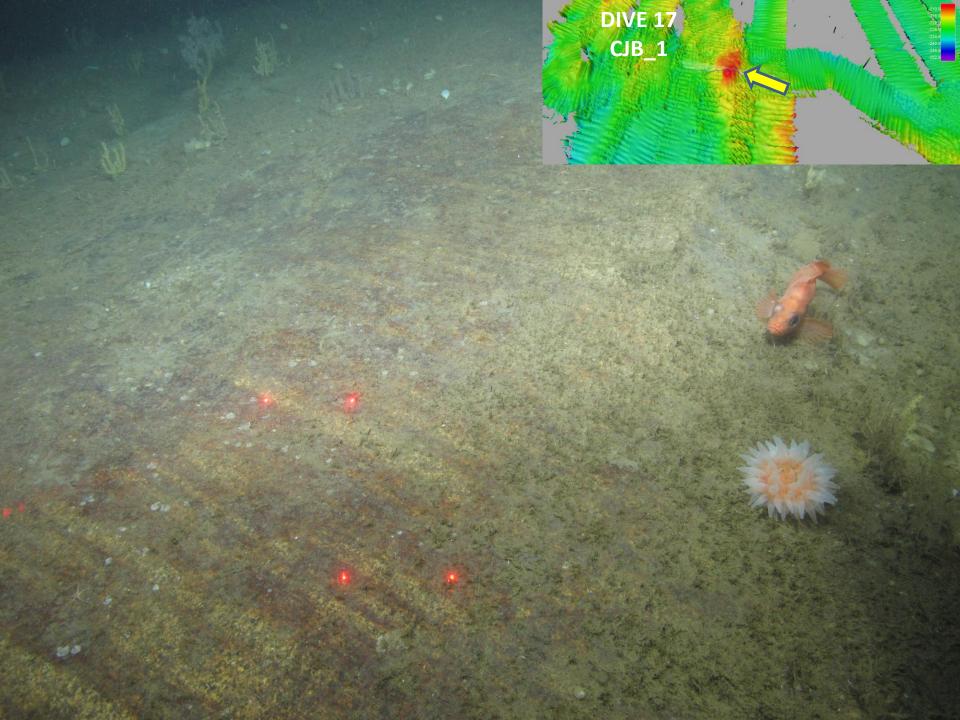




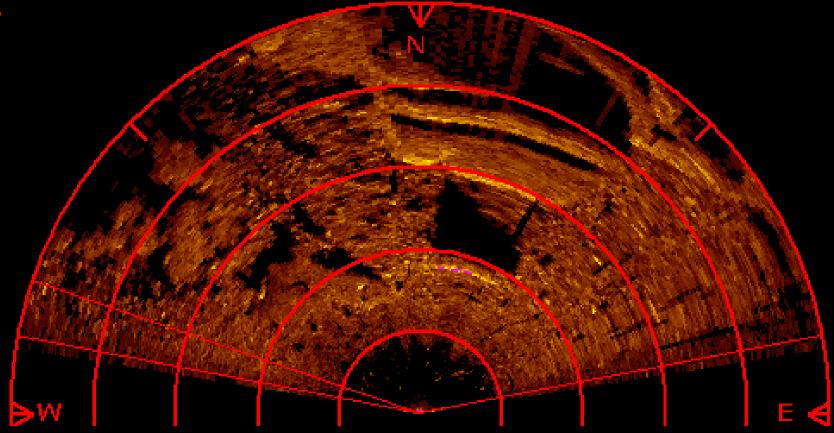


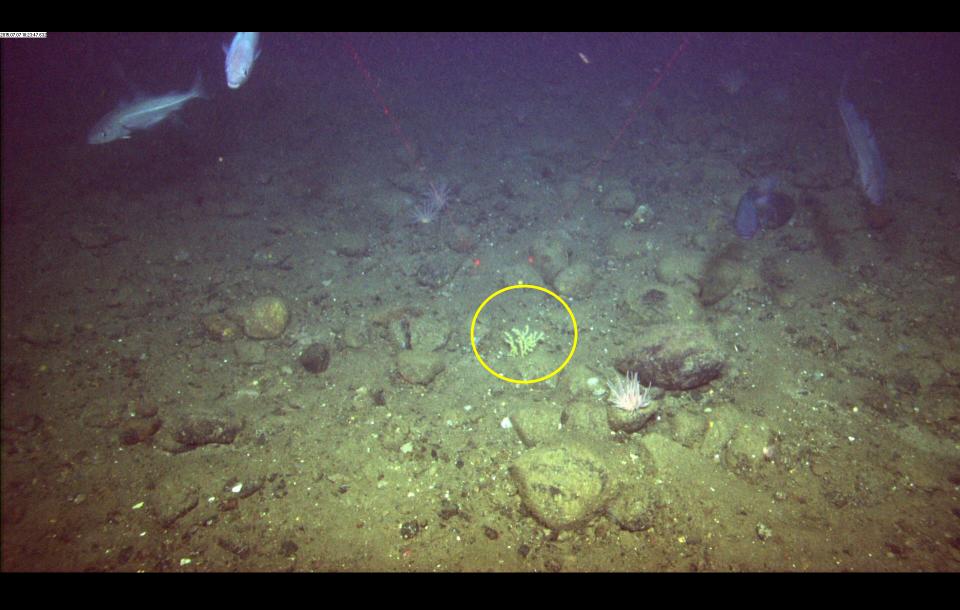




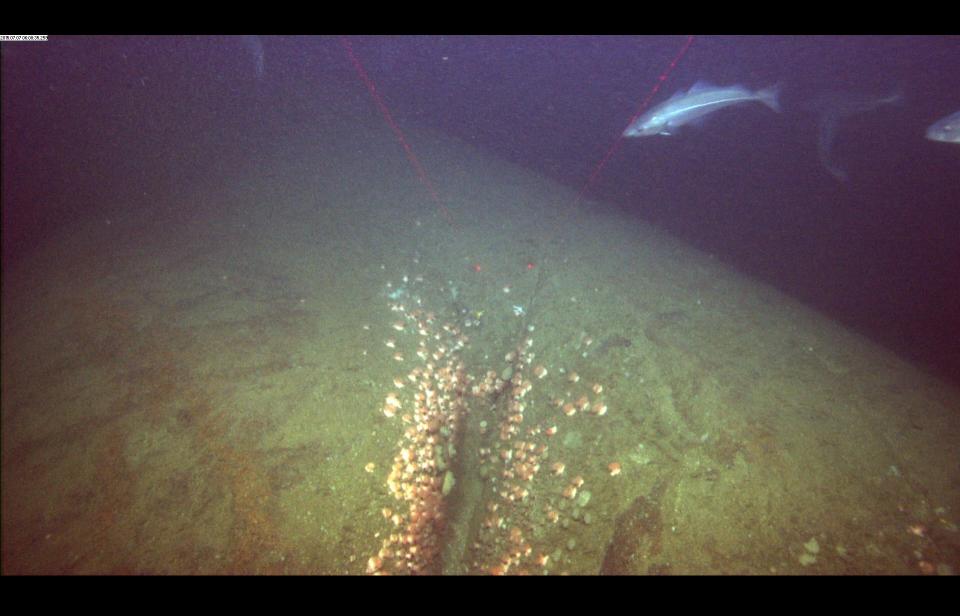


5 m/div

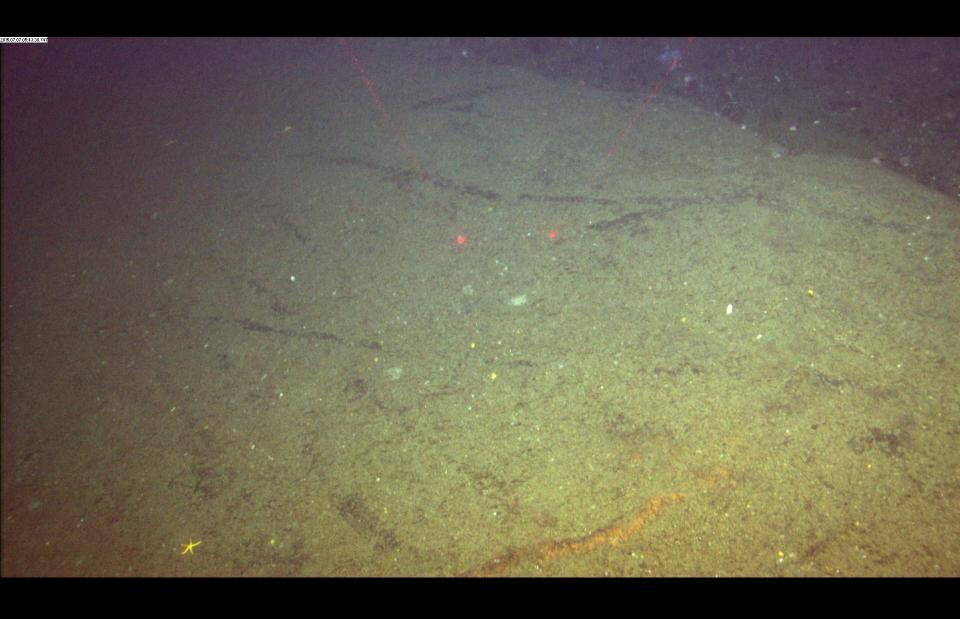


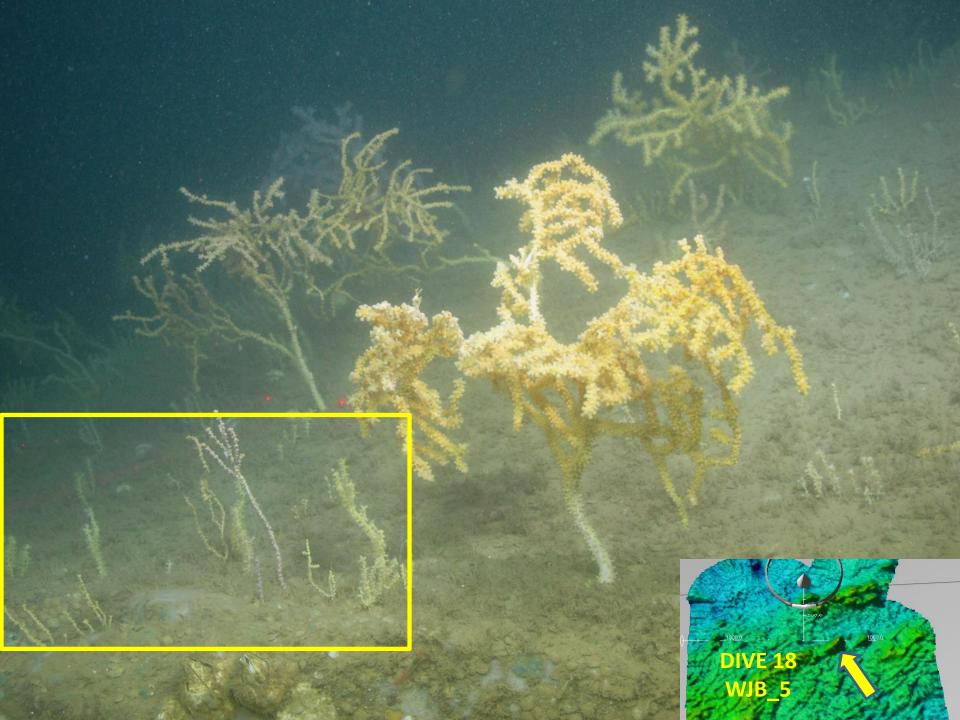






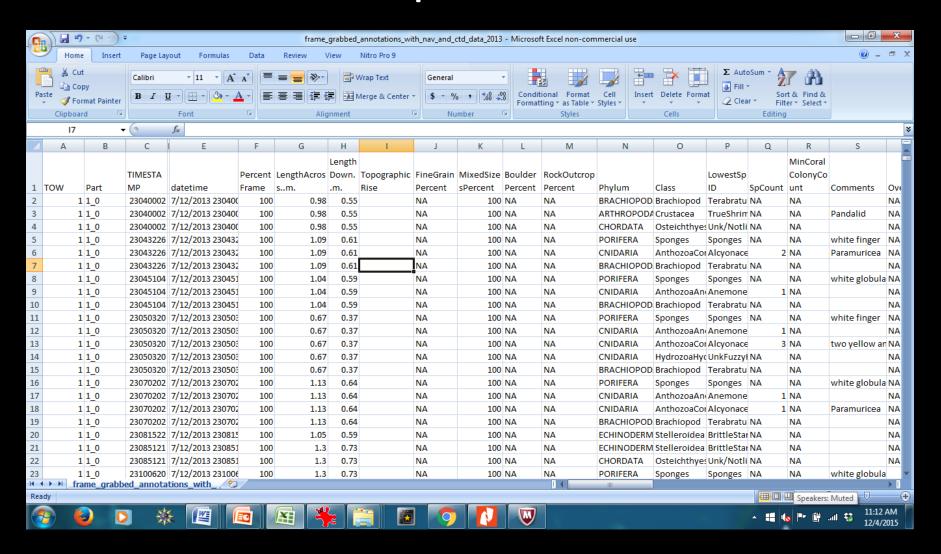




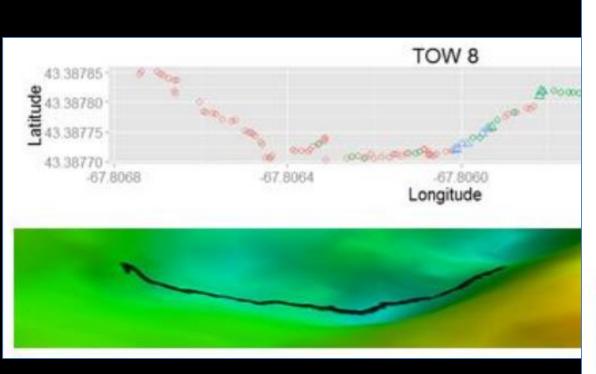


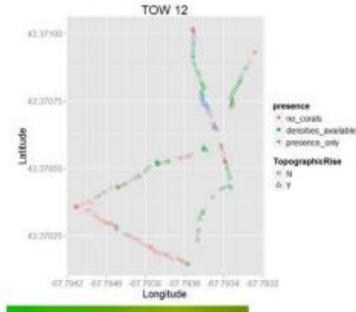


Workflow Example: 2013 Select Tows



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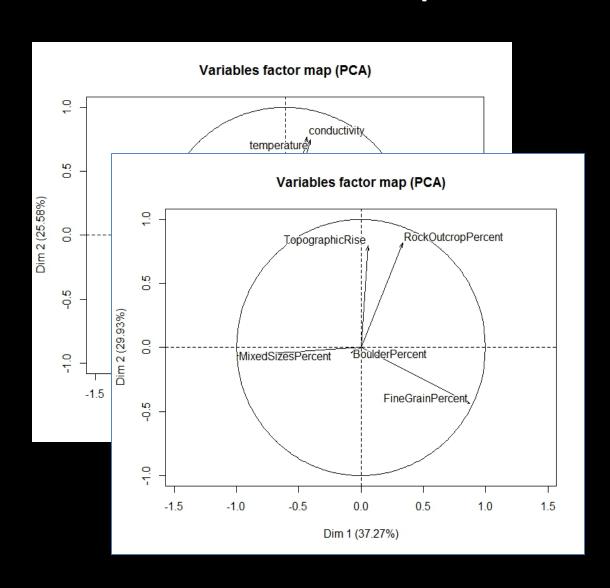






Caren Martin, MSc Thesis

Workflow Example: 2013 Select Tows



Oceanographic

Temperature Depth

Geologic

Sediment type
Rock outcrop
Topographic rise

Biologic

Brachiopoda

Anthozoa

Hydrozoa

Porifera

THE TAKEAWAY:

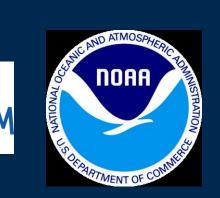
Off the Northeast U.S., the largest numbers and highest diversity of deep-sea corals occurs in the deep submarine canyons and seamounts far offshore along the edge of the continental margin. It is amazing to see high densities of at least two of these species, and of such large sizes, in relatively shallow waters (200 m) so close to shore.

Finding these spectacular walls of corals in the Gulf for the first time in 2014, after 40 plus years of research submersible operations, illustrates how much more we need to understand about the Gulf ecosystem in order to better conserve and manage our natural resources.











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